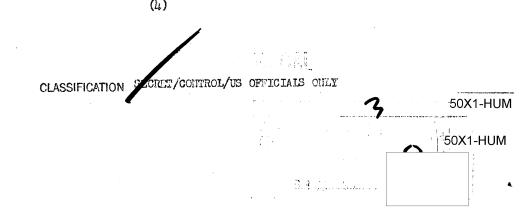
eclassified in Part - Sanitized  COUNTRY Austria (Soviet  COPIC Soviet AAA Fir	t Zone) SECU	URITY INFORMATION	RT NO	
EVALUATION	PLACE	OBTAINED	Person Contraction	50X1-HUM
DATE OF CONTENT	Peri	DATE PREPARED	25 Septemb	or 1951
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- 1. During the firing practice observed at the Apetlon (P h8/K 7h.) AAA range unbill late August 1951, the guns were fired in the daytime at a conic air sleeve, h to 5 meters long, which was always towed by the same type of aircraft, a twinengine plane fitted with in-line engines, a nose compartment projecting rather far forward, rounded-off wings, a trapezoidal rudder assembly, and a high elevator assembly. Light AA guns of about 35-mm fired at choose at altitudes of 500 to 600 meters, while heavier AA guns of about 76-mm fired at sleeves at altitudes of 1,000 to 1,200 meters. Not more than one target-toxing aircraft was seen albeit. The plane never fired emergency signals. The aircraft expressed the firing range at an even altitude. Flights were also made in overcast weather, the plane comptimes disappearing in the clouds. Jet aircraft were not seen.
- 2. At night, dawn and dusk, one target-towing sureraft used position lamps. The three searchlights available flashed simultaneously, directing their beans to one point. They were usually fixed on the target after only 5 or 6 seconds and illuminated the target for about 2 minutes. Two of the searchlights were then switched off, while the third directed its beam vertically into the air. The firing practice observed did not differ much from German procedure. (1)
- 3. No practice firing whereby the bursts were superimposed on the reflected image of the target plane was observed. The heavy guns usually practiced individually; only seldom was it observed that two of these guns fired significances. The light guns discharged bursts of fire at targets as they were towed past. Combined fire by several light guns was also observed. Hight firing was always held with secondlights. No rockets directed by radar were used. The Soviet practice deviated from the Jerman procedure only in that aircraft flying past were usually fired at by one willow followed by concentrated fire from all guns. (2)
- the bursts did not indicate the calibers of the shells fired. From and white bursts were seen. They were usually below or behind the target. No hits were second in the sleeve target. Then two guns fired simultaneously, the bursts were close together, but usually behind the target. (3)



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(1)	The target-towing plane was an obsolete type, probably the A-20 (Boston).
	when towing an air sleeve, it is capable of a record of about the t
	The fact that the target was picked up by the sourch lights often out of
	o seconds indicates the use of radar, the curs observed wore organo; in
	routine practice under normal conditions.
<b>(</b> 2)	The firing procedure applied was very simple and resombled that in use
100	with the German Air force in 193h.
(3)	From the locations of the bursts, it is inferred that the fire was directed
71.5	by well-known dallistic cirectors.
(4)	Summarizing, it can be stated that the information contained in the report
	does not indicate the existence of modern AA weapons and fire controls.
	The description of the firing procedure and the results obtained under
	simple conditions as well as the fact that the target-towing sircruft
	refrained from changing altitudes and Clying curves are indicative of a
	poor status of training on the part of the AAA unito.
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